

February 15, 2005

Mr. Brad Norton Assistant City Attorney City of Austin - Law Department P.O. Box 1546 Austin, Texas 78767-1546

OR2005-01395

Dear Mr. Norton:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 218737.

The City of Austin (the "city") received a request for a copy of a specific internal affairs investigation regarding the Parks Police Unit. You state that you will release some of the requested information but claim that other requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.117, 552.1175, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we address your contention that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We note that section 552.108 is generally not applicable to the records of an internal affairs investigation that is purely administrative in nature. See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.), Morales v. Ellen, 840 S.W.2d 519, 525-26 (Tex. Civ. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 not applicable to internal investigation that did not result in criminal investigation or prosecution); see also Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990) (predecessor to section 552.108(b) inapplicable to employment information in police officer's file), 361 at 2-3 (1983) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108(b) inapplicable to background information collected on unsuccessful applicant for employment with sheriff's department), 350 at 3-4 (1982). In this instance, the information at issue consists of an administrative internal affairs investigation. You do not inform us, and the submitted information does not otherwise indicate, that the

You inform us that "[t]he parks police unit is not covered by Chapter 143 of the Texas Local Government Code."

internal affairs investigation at issue resulted in any criminal investigation or prosecution. We therefore conclude that you have not demonstrated that section 552.108 is applicable to any of the records at issue, and they may not be withheld on that basis.

We turn now to your remaining arguments against disclosure. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision" and encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. Federal regulations prohibit the release of criminal history record information ("CHRI") maintained in state and local CHRI systems to the general public. See 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(1) ("Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given."), (2) ("No agency or individual shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself."). Section 411.083 provides that any CHRI maintained by the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") is confidential. Gov't Code § 411.083(a). Similarly, CHRI obtained from the DPS pursuant to statute is also confidential and may only be disclosed in very limited instances. Id. § 411.084; see also id. § 411.087 (restrictions on disclosure of CHRI obtained from DPS also apply to CHRI obtained from other criminal justice agencies). However, the definition of CHRI does not include driving record information maintained by DPS under chapter 521 of the Transportation Code. See Gov't Code § 411.082(2)(B). To the extent the requested information includes any CHRI falling within the ambit of these state and federal regulations, the city must withhold such information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code.

We also note that the submitted records contain fingerprint information. Chapter 560 of the Government Code provides that a governmental body may not release fingerprint information except in certain limited circumstances. See Gov't Code §§ 560.001 (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints), .002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), .003 (providing that biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body are exempt from disclosure under Act). You do not inform us and the submitted information does not indicate that section 560.002 permits the disclosure of the submitted fingerprint information. Therefore, the city must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common law privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs.

Id. at 683. In addition, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common law privacy: an individual's criminal history when compiled by a governmental body, see Open Records Decision No. 565 (citing United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press, 489 U.S. 749 (1989)); personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, see Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990); some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, see Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, see Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982). We have reviewed the submitted records and marked the information that must be withheld under section 552.101 on the basis of common law privacy.

The submitted records also contain information that may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential Whether a particular piece of information is protected by under section 552.024. section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. See Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure this same information regarding a peace officer regardless of whether the officer elected under section 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code to keep such information confidential.<sup>2</sup> To the extent the information that we have marked pertains to a currently licensed peace officer who is or was employed by the city, it must be withheld from public disclosure pursuant to section 552.117(a)(2). However, if any of the individuals at issue is not a currently licensed peace officer but is a current or former city employee who made a timely confidentiality election, the city must withhold the same information pursuant to section 552.117(a)(1).

You also claim that some of the submitted information may be excepted from public disclosure under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. This section provides in part:

- (a) This section applies only to:
  - (1) peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The term peace officer is defined in article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

- (b) Information that relates to the home address, home telephone number, or social security number of an individual to whom this section applies, or that reveals whether the individual has family members is confidential and may not be disclosed to the public under this chapter if the individual to whom the information relates:
  - (1) chooses to restrict public access to the information; and
  - (2) notifies the governmental body of the individual's choice on a form provided by the governmental body, accompanied by evidence of the individual's status.

Gov't Code § 552.1175(b). The submitted records include information pertaining to an individual who is or was a peace officer not employed by the city. If he is still a peace officer and complies with section 552.1175(b), the city must withhold his personal information.

Even if section 552.117 of the Government Code is inapplicable, the submitted social security numbers may be confidential under federal law. Section 552.101 also encompasses the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), that make confidential social security numbers and related records that are obtained and maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. See Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). We have no basis for concluding that the social security numbers in the submitted information are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Code imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing any social security number information, you should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained by the city pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

You also note that the submitted information includes Texas-issued motor vehicle record information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that "relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state." Gov't Code § 552.130. We have marked the information that the city must withhold pursuant to section 552.130.

We also note that the submitted information includes an insurance policy number. Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." Gov't Code § 552.136. The city must, therefore, withhold the marked insurance policy number under section 552.136.

Finally, we note that the submitted information includes a private e-mail address. Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection(c). See Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 does not apply to a government employee's work e-mail address because such an address is not that of the employee as a "member of the public" but is instead the address of the individual as a government employee. The e-mail address at issue does not appear to be of a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). Therefore, in accordance with section 552.137, the city must withhold the marked e-mail address unless the city receives consent to release it.

In summary, the city must withhold: 1) any CHRI within the ambit of state or federal regulations pursuant to section 552.101; 2) the marked fingerprint information under section 560.002; 3) the information that we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common law right of privacy; 4) the marked personal information to the extent section 552.117 applies; 5) the marked personal information related to the peace officer not employed by the city if he is currently licensed and elects confidentiality under section 552.1175; 6) the submitted social security numbers to the extent they are confidential under federal law; 7) the marked Texas-issued motor vehicle information under section 552.130; 8) the marked insurance policy number under section 552.136; and 9) the marked personal e-mail address under section 552.137. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the

Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

L. Joseph James

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

L. Joseph James

LJJ/seg

Ref: ID# 218737

Enc. Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)